IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as shown below:

Claim 1 (currently amended): An image formation apparatus ~~that develops~~ for developing an electrostatic latent image on a photoreceptor by means of a thin toner layer, ~~which comprises forming on surface of a developer roller via toner of a magnetic roller and magnetic brush of carrier particles, so as to form an image,~~ comprising:

~~wherein the~~ a developer roller ~~is~~ made of aluminum and ~~has~~ having an aluminum oxide film of at least 5 μm in thickness formed on a surface thereof;

a photoreceptor; and

a magnetic roller, wherein

the developer roller opposes the photoreceptor and the magnetic roller,

the magnetic roller is detached from the developer roller and located opposite of an image holder on the developer roller,

a gap between the developer roller and a drum of the photoreceptor is set in a range of 150 to 300 μm, and

an image is formed on a surface of the developer roller via toner of a magnetic roller and magnetic brush of carrier particles.

Claim 2 (original): The image formation apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the thickness of the aluminum oxide film is in a range of 10 to 20 μm, and the gap between the development roller and the drum of the photoreceptor is in a range of 150 to 280 μm.

Claim 3 (original): An image formation method that develops an electrostatic latent image on a photoreceptor by means of a thin toner layer, which is formed on surface of a developer roller via toner of a magnetic roller and magnetic brush of carrier particles, so as to form an image, said image formation method comprising the steps of:

providing the developer roller that is made of aluminum and has an aluminum oxide film of at least 5 μm in thickness formed on surface thereof;

setting a gap between the developer roller and a drum of the photoreceptor in a range of 150 to 300 μm;

applying a DC voltage superposed with an AC voltage to said developer roller;

regulating a frequency of AC voltage in a non-development state to be higher than that in a development state; and

selectively making charged toner fly onto the electrostatic latent image for development.

Claim 4 (original): The image formation method according to claim 3, which comprises regulating a frequency in a range of 1 to 4 kHz in the development state.

Claim 5 (original): The image formation method according to clam 3, which comprises regulating a frequency in a range of 1 to 3 kHz in the development state.

Claim 6 (original): The image formation method according to claim 3, which comprises regulating a frequency in a range of 4 to 8 kHz in the non-development state.

Claim 7 (original): The image formation method according to claim 3, which comprises regulating a frequency in a range of 5 to 8 kHz in the non-development state.